



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1872

The Radical political victory in CONNECTICUT, is not unexpected to us. It completes the triumph of the friends of Gen. Grant in New England, and makes certain his renomination for President. While it does this, it also, shows, that to secure a successful opposition to the reelection of Gen. Grant, there must be entire union amongst those who wish a change in the administration of the government.

There is one other thing to be mentioned in this connection—and, that is, that in all the States, there is a growing disposition for a reform in public affairs, which, though it may not result, just now, in effecting the desired end, gives hope of an organization which will do good for the country, whether in or out of power. In all the States almost, the elections are well contested. The Radicals no longer sweep over the political field, as they used to do. There is a large party even in New England, and in States, where but a year or so ago there was no prospect of making head-way against the innovations of the Radical party. There is a large portion of the people, who have not only halted, but warmly contend against the continuation of the present system. Patience and perseverance are as necessary to bring about a change in politics, as in other matters. Let no man, therefore, of Conservative principles, be discouraged. There is something to be looked for, besides present and temporary success.

"Scientific Novels" are now coming into vogue. Two or three have lately been issued, and are, as yet, seeking public favor. It is said of one of them that "unless the reader is thoroughly acquainted with the great questions of the day, unless he thoroughly perceives the tendencies of modern thought, unless he is at home with the last biblical criticisms, appreciates the lessons of Darwin and Huxley in science, and has laid to heart the doctrines of the more advanced school of physiologists," much in the novel will be perfectly unintelligible. The brief comment upon this in the New York Standard is, that these are singular prerequisites to the understanding of a work of fiction.

A memorial has recently been presented to Congress, in which the wooden shipbuilding interests of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine are considered as being sacrificed to a policy favoring the iron ship-builders. The cost of iron, however, has risen to such a pitch that it is no longer economical to build iron steamers. In the British shipyards cheap iron steamers, it is said, cannot now be built even of the flimsiest construction, and both in Canada and England wooden vessels are in increased demand.

It is well remarked by the Washington Patriot, that what we greatly need in this country, at this time, to control and direct public affairs, are Statesmen—men of comprehensive understanding, of calm and philosophical character, and of patriotic motives. The task before us is one of building up, strengthening, cementing together, not of pulling down and destroying. Demagogues can pull down to perfection; but men only in whom reason reigns supreme can build up to perfection.

Professor Henry and other scientific men connected with the Smithsonian Institute and the Naval Observatory have united in an interesting memorial to Congress, urging the appropriation of \$150,000 to make an extensive and thorough preparation for observing the transit of Venus across the sun, which will take place in 1874, and is looked upon as the most important astronomical event that has occurred for many years.

The Washington Patriot suggests that as the Greek of Soio once commanded pity when the Moslem butchered him; why not the Christian convert in Japan? When can we better do it than now, with visitors amongst us greedy, as is said, for truth and enlightenment! And we will add, we should like to see some practical steps taken, if possible, for the benefit of the Jews who are suffering cruel persecution in Roumania.

It is said that a subject of conversation and inquiry in New York, is whether the lapse of time, which has necessarily been spent in slowly gathering the proofs to substantiate the stupendous frauds and rascalities of the tobacco and whiskey rings, and their official conspirators, which have just been fully exposed, has not allowed the perpetrators to be free from punishment. We hope not.

The Turkish government has a way of dealing with corrupt officials, that, if the example were followed by some of the "more enlightened nations of the earth," might prove beneficial. A police magistrate has recently been hung in Turkey because he did not render a satisfactory account of the moneys which he had received.

A number of people are engaged in "digging for lost treasure," near Cape May, where a vessel said to have on board half a million of gold, was wrecked sixty-five years ago. No gold has been found yet—and none likely to be found.

Among the patents issued last week was one for Paint Guard and "Brush Holder" to W. T. Bailey, of Fairfax county.

The new Spanish Minister to this Government has arrived in Washington and will present his credentials to the President on Friday.

The President has gone to New York to witness the departure of his wife and daughter for Europe.

A movement is on foot to organize a Cotton Exchange in Baltimore.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, a letter was read signed by Gen. Wade Hampton, J. B. Kershaw and M. C. Butler, in which they disclaim all connection with the Ku-Klux. A bill was introduced to encourage the growing of timber on the Western prairies, which provides a patent for a quarter section of land to any person who has planted and protected for five years forty acres of timber. Notice was given that the bill for the payment of the French spoliation claims would be called up. The form of a constitution as adopted by the people of Utah Territory precedent to admission into the Union, was presented. Mr. Lewis introduced a bill amendatory of the act dividing Virginia into two judicial districts.

In the House of Representatives the bill for the protection of passengers on steam vessels was taken up, and an amendment to the effect that each master be compelled to employ the first pilot that boards his vessel, was adopted. Another amendment striking out the clause which requires the pilots of sea-going vessels to be licensed by the inspectors of steamboats was also adopted, the effect of which is to leave the licensing of pilots entirely to the State authorities. A number of bills confirming titles to certain public lands, taken up under the Homestead act, were passed. The Senate Tariff bill was laid on the table by a vote of 153 to 9, upon the ground that the substitution by the Senate, under the form of an amendment to a House bill, of an original revenue act, is an usurpation of power by that body in conflict with that clause of the constitution which requires that all bills relating to the revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. A respectful resolution was sent to the Senate notifying that body of the action which had been taken by the House. The Ways and Means Committee, it is said, will report a tariff bill the last of this or the first of next week, and it is thought its consideration by both Houses will prolong the session to the first of July. The action of the House is said to be the third instance in the history of the government, where the Senate has been notified that it had infringed the privilege of the House to originate revenue measures.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MORSE.—The country and the civilized world will regret the death of Professor Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, which sad event occurred in New York last night about 8 o'clock, after an illness of several days from paralysis of the brain. Professor Morse was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in April 1791 and graduated at Yale college in 1810. In 1840 he perfected his patent and set about getting his telegraph into practical operation. In 1844 the first electric telegraph in the United States, between Baltimore and Washington, was completed. Submarine telegraphy originated also with Prof. Morse, who laid the first submarine telegraph lines in New York harbor, in the autumn of 1842, and in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated August 10, 1843, it is believed occurs the first suggestion of the project of the Atlantic telegraph. Honors were showered upon him by European Governments and sovereigns, and no American, probably, ever received so many marks of distinction.

We have already given briefly, the response of the certain "New York Republicans," Horace Greeley among them, to the call for a convention of Liberal Republicans, to be held at Cincinnati. These New York Republicans say, in full:—"We believe that the time has come when the political offenses of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden upon the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the Civil Service should be made which will relieve the public from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe that at this time a special duty rests upon the people to do away with corruption in office."

Now, it strikes us that this is an excellent record of political principles, and a strong and good platform for party action, and one which could be cordially adopted by Conservatives and Democrats.

A letter from Gen. Longstreet, dated New Orleans, March 23, addressed to Senator W. P. Kellogg, Washington, is published, in which he (Gen. L.) expresses his belief that, upon the whole, "reconstruction" has been quite a success—that it is due to "the firm hand of the present Administration"—that it would be better not to attempt "a change of the Administration"—that the "personal claims of the President are very great"—and that "he is constrained to say he thinks the people owe it to themselves and to the President to return him to the office that he has filled so well, and with such entire good faith." Men of very inferior position, as times go, are "constrained" to say, that they differ entirely from Gen. Longstreet, but are not at all surprised, after what has occurred in his case, to read the sentiments he avows, and the opinions he gives.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—The report of the Pennsylvania coal trade last week presents a more favorable appearance for all the interests engaged in it than for several years. The coal production of the year, it is estimated, will exceed that of the last by three and a half millions of tons. The consumption has also been largely increased, partially accounted for by the severity of the past winter. There has been no change in prices, though there was some talk among operators last week of an advance of twenty-five cents per ton. As further evidences of the healthy state of the trade, the men are content with their wages, the operators with their market, and the carrying companies with their tolls and tonnage.

The Cumberland (Md.) News says the Rawlings family is the tallest family in Allegany county, Md., seven sons aggregating forty-two and a quarter feet in height, or an average of six feet and three sevenths of an inch. The Bedford County (Pa.) Enquirer, says Mr. Samuel Boor of Cumberland Valley township, in that county has three sons whose aggregate height is nineteen feet three inches or an average of six feet five inches. The longest measures six feet seven inches in his stockings, and is not done growing yet.

As mentioned in yesterday's Gazette, in the House of Representatives, on Monday, the bill in relation to the proposed site of the Railroad depot in Washington, so warmly contested between the B. & O. R. R., and the Pennsylvania Central R. R., was taken up and passed by a vote of 155 to 55—and this gives, as far as the House is concerned, the proposed site to the Potomac and Baltimore road.

The charter election in Dubuque, Iowa, yesterday, resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

FRANCE.—The French Assembly, before adjourning, appointed a committee to represent it during the recess, and yesterday President Thiers, addressed this committee. He confirmed the report that official notice had been given Belgium of the termination, within a stipulated time, of the treaty of commerce. He had explained to Belgium that this action was necessary, as France required full liberty to remodel her commercial system in accordance with her altered circumstances. The new tariff, he said, would be terminable every six months. Referring to foreign affairs, he stated that questions had arisen between Algeria and the neighboring province of Tunis, and although he was aware that the Porte claimed the Suzerainty of Tunis, he had considered it expedient to treat directly with the local Government with regard to Algeria, and should continue to do so. He also alluded to the restoration by Russia of her fortifications in the Black Sea, and said England was responsible for this infraction of the Treaty of Paris. In the course of his address President Thiers defined the attitude of France towards the Spanish Crown, and declared that it was the interest of France to keep Amadéus on the throne, because his overthrow would lead to a revival of the candidature of Montpensier or Hohenzollern.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.—The letter of Earl Granville, in reply to that of Secretary Fish on the question as to whether the treaty of Washington covers the claims of this government for consequential damages, was only partially read, at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, owing to its length. The document is an argument to negative the proposition maintained in the American case, and is believed to be of such a character as to preclude the British government from consenting to refer the question, even as a preliminary one, to the Geneva Conference. Whether a renewal of the negotiations will result or not remains to be seen. This government will, of course, reply to the note of Earl Granville; but it is said that those best informed do not hesitate to express the belief that the treaty is a failure and that the agent and counsellors of this government will be recalled before the first of June. The American arbitrator is already in this country. The consideration of the note of Earl Granville will be resumed at the meeting of the Cabinet on Friday.

In an article on Disinfectants, and Sanitary Economy, for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases, the Philadelphia Record strongly recommends the use of dried earth for certain purposes, inasmuch as it is cheap, easily obtained and readily applied, while its special property of absorbing all noxious liquids and gases is unsurpassed by any other material. Although chlorinated lime, bromo chloralum and other preparations have been urged for this purpose, and are undoubtedly useful adjuncts in particular cases, yet they are not only far more costly than dried earth, but, as experiments have proved, they are much less capable of absorbing and neutralizing the poisonous emanations.

The Legislature of Maryland concluded its session Monday night, and adjourned sine die. The project for an endorsement by Baltimore city of the bonds of the Drum Point Railroad Company to the extent of \$500,000 was rejected. The bill authorizing Baltimore city to expend \$500,000 in widening and deepening the ship channel in the Patapsco river was passed. Among other bills adopted were those to pay the overdue debt of the State, to incorporate a company to build a ship canal between Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and to divide the State into six Congressional districts. After considerable opposition the bill granting \$100,000 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was also passed.

Tennie C. Claflin lectured to "an overflowing house" in New York Saturday evening in denunciation of the tyranny of marriage. Her lecture went to show that marriage, as it ordinarily exists in society, was a delusion of an unenlightened age. She was highly applauded and "received quite a shower of floral offerings." We suppose, however, that in the city of New York a crowd can be collected to applaud anything!

The Indianapolis News says: "It is not likely anything will be done to secure the location of the Ohio Falls Car Works here. The suggestion that those desiring to aid the enterprise give the money directly instead of paying it in as a tax, does not meet with much favor." It is "quaintly" remarked that there "is a great deal of human nature in this!"

Professor Agassiz has verified the prediction made before entering upon his deep sea explorations, that he should probably find "amphipods and isopods among the trilobites more closely than serolis." This will be very agreeable and interesting to the public generally, who are perfectly familiar with these names!

The trial of the libel case of General Trochu against the Paris Figaro has ended. The editors were acquitted of the principal charge of libel, but were found guilty of insulting a functionary of the Government, for which they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of 3,000 francs.

The New York Commercial tells us that "it is as good as a reserved seat in paradise for any young man to marry into the Beecher family." There ought to be, therefore, a "perfect rush" among the young men, to marry into that family.

The law association recently incorporated by the Legislature was organized in Petersburg on Saturday. The object of the association is to promote the study of law, and to collect a law library.

The constitutionality of the Homestead law of Virginia, was argued before the Court of Appeals at Richmond, yesterday, in the case of Kelley, Tacket & Ford, of Fredericksburg, vs. Stone.

The Richmond News says that "the legislators are taking things easy, especially the money of the people, for doing worse than nothing."

THE U. S. CENSUS, when completed, will fill three volumes of the size of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The first volume will contain the tables of the population, churches, schools and colleges, school attendance, libraries, newspapers, pauperism and crime, and persons of the school, military and citizenship ages. The second volume will contain the tables of mortality, dumb, blind, insane and idiotic. The third and fourth will contain the records of industry and wealth, taxation and general indebtedness; of agriculture, of manufacturing and mining industry and fisheries; and also the tables of occupation.

IMMIGRATION SCHEME—PROMISING PROSPECT.—Twelve months ago the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company obtained the passage of a bill authorizing it to purchase two hundred thousand acres of land within five miles of its line. The object of the company was two-fold: 1. To bring its capital and credit to aid of the landholders by purchasing their surplus lands at a fair price. 2. To introduce immigrants by offering them the opportunity of purchasing land in proportion to their means, and to settle in colonies. We spoke of the scheme at the time, and commended it to the favorable consideration of our people. We republish to-day Mr. Barbour's circular, and are gratified to learn that a very promising beginning has been made. The company has recently purchased twenty-five or thirty thousand acres in the counties of Nelson and Amherst, along the line of the road. This will enable the company at once to offer inducements to immigrants, in small or large numbers.—The district of country possesses many advantages. It is fertile and, in addition to the common crops of wheat and tobacco, is admirably adapted to fruit—especially the apple and the grape. It is the home of that most fastidious of all apples—the Albeurque pippin—which should be cultivated wherever it will come to perfection. The S. W. corner of the Blue Ridge, from Loudoun to the North Carolina line, and perhaps in its whole extent, is peculiarly suited to that of Burgundy. The Orange river, as it were, at the foot of the Blue Ridge; in Nelson and Amherst—where the company has made its first purchase of land—the road traverses valleys and spurs of mountain, and every foot of ground is adapted to the grape. We hope the company may be able to carry out its scheme and obtain land and introduce settlers along its entire line. Its success will be that of the country it traverses.

It would not be a bad idea to make the law in regard to the Orange road, general and extend its privileges to all the railroads in the State. If all the roads would enter upon this enlarged system of immigration, it would hurry forward the day of our recuperation. We certainly have no instrumentalities so potent as the railroads for inducing immigrants, either singly or in colonies. In many parts of the West, whole districts of country have been settled and enriched by the routes offered by railroads; which in turn found their remuneration in the augmented production and travel of the district. A like result may attend the same policy here. And if the sale and purchase of land constitute a portion and a leading one, of the scheme, as in the case of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, the most gratifying results may be anticipated. The land owner may get rid of his redundant and unprofitable acres on enduring terms, and be redressed in the end for any loss he may sustain by the enhanced value of what he retains.—Capital will be introduced, production increased, depopulation arrested, and the prosperity of the Commonwealth revived.—Rich. Whip.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Grand Jury in the U. S. Court, setting in Lynchburg, on Monday, found bills of indictment against the following members of the General Assembly of Virginia for holding office in violation of the 3rd section of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States—Gilbert S. Meen, Shenandoah; Robert A. Coghlin, of Albemarle; J. B. Allen, of Botetourt; W. E. Miller, of Rappahannock; James A. Walker, of Pulaski; James Patterson, of Franklin; George E. Donahoe, of Rockingham; and S. W. Thomas, of Warren.

The work on the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad was entirely suspended on Monday, the colored hands being engaged in taking holiday, and the "bosses" being unable to muster a single one who was willing to do a man's work.

A terrible storm of wind passed over Lynchburg about noon on Sunday, which did considerable damage. The wind was very severe, also, in Augusta county, at Harrisonburg, &c. Much damage was done.

From Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, April 1.—The Senate met to-day, but the attendance was very slim, and after the introduction of a bill appropriating the revenue for the year, and another, extending the time for the collection of taxes in school districts, the latter of which was passed, the body adjourned.

The House of Delegates had under consideration the Tax bill, the pending question being a motion to strike out 30 and insert 40 cents as the tax on land, which, after considerable debate, was rejected by a vote of 46 yeas to 54 nays. A motion to strike out 50 and insert 45 was also rejected by 47 to 50, and pending a motion to strike out the clause imposing a tax upon the indebtedness of cities, counties and townships the House adjourned.

KU-KLUX IN VIRGINIA.—In the official proceedings of the Senate yesterday, we find the following:

Mr. Lewis. I have received a memorial from citizens of Virginia. I have not had time to examine it or really to look over it carefully. I do not know what to do with it or to what committee to ask that it be referred.

The Vice President. What is the subject?

Mr. Lewis. A memorial.

The Vice President. By the rule a brief statement must be made.

Mr. Lewis. It is something about the Ku-Klux bill, I believe.

The Vice President. If the Senator presents it, it will be referred to the select Committee on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States. It is so referred.

MILK AND CHEESE.—There need be no conflict of interests between the milk business and cheese-making in Hamilton and its neighborhood. At the season when cheese is made, milk and butter are the cheapest and are more uncertain in the handling; and there is certainly during that time, more money in cheese. When the cheese factories close then milk and butter are very profitable because they are scarcer, and because they can be got to market in better condition. Run the two branches of dairying together and you accomplish the more satisfactory results.—London Enterprise.

MARRIED.

In Rome, Italy, on the 12th March, LOUIS DIGGROFF to KATHARINE SHEPHERD RIGGS, daughter of Geo. W. Riggs, of Washington.

CLOSING OUT AT COST! ONE THOUSAND DOLLS!

The largeness of the stock of White Goods and Notions now being opened, requiring all the available room, I have determined to close out immediately my entire stock of Dolls. One hundred damaged Dolls at half price. GREEN'S NOTION HOUSE, 70 King street.

T. L. WHITE WAX, for making Wax T. L. Flowers.—A fresh supply of a prime article received this day. JANNY & CO. ap 3

MINERAL WATERS.—Congress, Gettysburg, Seltzer and Kissengen—all in bottles, received and for sale by JANNY & CO. ap 3

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To shoo the very age and lady of the Times"

There were seventeen new cases of small-pox and seven deaths, in New York yesterday.

Joseph Whittle was badly torn by lions while performing at O'Brien's circus, in Philadelphia yesterday.

To-day Rhode Island holds an election for State officers, the result of which is conceded to the republicans.

More than thirty five thousand bales of cotton were landed at Liverpool from the United States from Thursday last, up to yesterday.

There were two deaths in New York on Monday from spotted fever. The physicians pronounce the latest cases of this disease very contagious.

A. H. Dancza, a prominent sugar merchant of New Orleans, shot himself dead with a pistol, at his residence, yesterday evening it is supposed accidentally.

The Chesapeake Sugar Refinery on O'Donnell's wharf, Baltimore, owned by Sterling & Ahrens, was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of \$20,000.

Charter elections were held in Ohio yesterday. In Cincinnati the Democrats carried the day. Of 31 of the large towns heard from, the Republicans have carried 16, the Democrats 11 and the Independents 4.

Generals Sheridan and Angur have been directed by order from the War Department to use extraordinary efforts to capture and turn over to the civil authorities for trial, all persons who raid from Mexico into Texas.

In the Ohio Senate, yesterday, the House bill to compel life insurance companies of other States, doing business in Ohio, to file with the State auditor a waiver of the right to transfer any case from the State to the United States courts, was passed.

The Committee on Appropriations, of the House of Representatives, yesterday agreed to report in favor of an appropriation of \$225,000 for the Signal Service Bureau. The appropriation last year was \$160,000, and the amount asked for this year was \$250,000.

The Second Branch of the City Council of Baltimore yesterday passed an ordinance providing for the renewal and extension of the mortgage due the city of Baltimore by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and to fund the arrears of the interest due thereby.

The three hundredth anniversary of the revolt of the Netherlands was celebrated throughout Holland on Monday. At the Hague there was a grand procession and review of troops by the King. Mr. Motley, the historian of the Dutch Republic, was honored with special attentions by the King and his people.

Professor Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College, died in Philadelphia on March 31st. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1758. Professor D. was for some time connected with the medical department of the University of New York, and was for many years Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the College of South Carolina.

The Old Times.

We alluded Saturday in an article on the financial vicissitudes that generally follow great wars to the time succeeding the war of 1812. The people of this age can but poorly appreciate the circumstances which then existed, and their effect upon the industry of the people.

At that time there were, of course, no rail roads, and not a great many steamboats, which were only useful on large rivers. The roads were bad, and the cost of transportation so great that only the leading staple of the country could be taken to market. That was tobacco. Only limited districts—those on great water-courses—sent wheat and corn to market. The West, of course, drove its cattle on the hoof to places of sale.

So there was but little money and very little to command it in the country. A drought—as there always was every year in some area, beguiled by the summer rains—brought great distress with it. The suffering people had to send their teams a long way to a fortunate region where there was corn for sale. It not infrequently reminded one of the Israelites going over to Egypt after corn. There were poor people on horses going many miles to get a bag of corn, and vehicles of all kinds going on the hunt to pay \$10, and \$12, and \$15 per barrel for corn; for although it was a poor age, then that we live in, the price of necessities ran up with the demand.

See now what an advantage we have. Railroads come in to distribute the necessities of life; and there is no section so far secluded from reach that it can suffer for these necessities. Nor can the prices of them ever rise to the height that they reached in those times, unless, indeed, the crops of the whole Union fail, which is hardly possible.

The people in 1812, and from that day to 1853, were quite prostrate. Thousands were ruined who never were able to recover, and "swearing out of jail" was a common occurrence. As there was no bankrupt law, a man might have to swear out many times. And while cotton brought money to the South, it injured Virginia seriously in drawing away some of her best citizens to the Gulf States. They often left their lands unsold and their houses unoccupied, moving off with family, slaves and stock. For so serious a loss the rise in the value of slaves caused by the demand for labor to cultivate cotton did not compensate the Commonwealth; for in selling the slave she lost his labor, and was thus consuming her capital.

It may be understood, then, that Virginia was depressed greatly. One advantage she had was that she owed little, and the taxes were light; but even these were hard, as there was but little money.

Comparing the present with those times, we are of opinion that the benefit of railroads more than offsets the heavier burdens we bear in public and private indebtedness. Besides, we have a greater division of labor, and are manufacturing a great deal more than were our forefathers of that day. We have more consumers of the products of the agriculture, and these consumers are creating wealth, as well as the farmer, by their handiwork. In short, the condition of things now should enable us to recover faster from prostration, and achieve a greater prosperity, than could the good people of those old times.—Richmond Dispatch.

MISS M. E. FOSSETT, No. 124 King street, Has received the latest New York styles of PATTERN BONNETS, Dolly Varden and other styles of HATS, French Flowers, Ribbons, Laces and all kinds of Trimmings; also a large assortment of Real Hair Rats and Jute Sticks.

Ladies are invited to call and examine goods before purchasing elsewhere. Agent for the AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE OVERSEWING MACHINE. [ap 3-1m]

ARLINGTON HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 69 South Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va. Miss ELIZA BETTE RIVEKES, Principal.

Refers to: J. J. Bullock, D.D., Judge Wm. P. Giles, and Col. C. F. Suttle, Alexandria, Va.; Anderson Armistead, Mrs. George Patterson, John S. Tyson, and C. Hughes Armistead of Baltimore. [ap 3]

EXTRA FINE GUNPOWDER TEA—We have received an invoice of G. P. Tea of very superior quality, designed to meet the wants of those who wish none but the best. Tea of such fine quality is seldom to be had. For sale by AVERY & DAVIDSON, 226 King st., cor. Alfred. [ap 3]

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, April 3d, 1872.	
WHEAT, Superior.....	\$7 25 @ 7 50
Extra.....	8 25 @ 8 75
Family.....	9 00 @ 9 50
Family choice.....	10 00 @ 10 50
WHEAT, Common to fair.....	1 45 @ 1 60
Fair to good.....	1 45 @ 1 75
Good to prime.....	1 75 @ 1 80
Prime to choice.....	1 80 @ 1 85
Choice.....	1 85 @ 1 88
CORN, white.....	0 09 @ 0 10
Mixed.....	0 08 @ 0 09
Yellow.....	0 05 @ 0 05
RYE.....	0 04 @ 0 05
OATS.....	0 04 @ 0 05
BUTTER, prime.....	0 25 @ 0 28
Common to middling.....	0 10 @ 0 20
EGGS.....	0 23 @ 0 25
CURREYS.....	0 40 @ 0 60
IRISH POTATOES.....	0 30 @ 0 40
LARD.....	0 9 @ 0 94
DRESSED HOGS.....	6 50 @ 7 00
TIMOTHY SEED, country.....	3 50 @ 3 75
Penna. and Western.....	4 00 @ 0 00
CLOVER SEED.....	6 50 @ 6 62
ONIONS.....	0 10 @ 0 10
BACON, Ham, country.....	10 00 @ 11 00
Sides.....	0 75 @ 0 8
Shoulders.....	0 65 @ 0 7
GREEN APPLES, per box.....	3 50 @ 6 00
Dried peaches.....	0 6 @ 0 8
Unpeeled.....	0 8 @ 0 9
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	6 75 @ 7 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	8 25 @ 9 00
Ground, in bags, returned.....	7 50 @ 8 00
Lump.....	6 00 @ 0 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 30 @ 1 50
Fine.....	2 20 @ 2 50
Turk's Island.....	0 00 @ 0 25
WOOL, common unwashed.....	0 40 @ 0 42
Washed.....	0 60 @ 0 65
Merino, unwashed.....	0 40 @ 0 42
Merino, washed.....	0 60 @ 0 65
HAY, per ton from the east.....	20 00 @ 23 00

REMARKS.—The market for Wheat is unchanged; offerings light, with sales at 180 for prime. Corn is more active and firm; offerings of 252 bushels mixed, with sales at 69 and 70. No offerings of Rye or Oats. Eggs are dull and lower. Dressed Poultry is without material change. Butter is unchanged.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, APRIL 3.

SUN ROSE..... 5 41 MOON RISE..... 3 22
SUN SETS..... 6 20

SAILED.

Steamer Columbia, Harper, Baltimore, by B. Wheat.
Steamer New York, Philadelphia, by M. Elridge & Co.

CIVIL COMMERCE.

ARRIVALS.

Boats M. Lianan, A. J. Clark, John H. Parrott, Eagle and W. Laird, to American Coal Co.
Boat C. W. Harper, to Central Coal Co.

DEPARTURES.

Boats A. S. Witheringham, M. A. Myers and M. Lianan, for Cumberland.